fidarit of notice of acceptance, and the Clerk must afficient of notice of acceptance, and the Clerk must increase of acceptance be not given, the offer is to be deemed withdrawn, and cannot be given in evidence, and if the plaintiff fail to obtain a more favorable judgment, he cannot recover costs, but must pay the defending occi, from the time of the offer.

197. A party may be examined on behalf of his plaintiff or a co-defendant as to any matter in the base plaintiff or a co-defendant as to any matter in the base plaintiff or a co-defendant as to any matter in the base plaintiff or a co-defendant as to any matter in the base plaintiff or a co-defendant as to any matter in the base plaintiff or a co-defendant as to any matter in the base plaintiff or a co-defendant as to any matter in the base plaintiff or a co-defendant as to any matter in the base plaintiff or a co-defendant as to any matter in the base plaintiff or a co-defendant as to any matter in the control of the

he cannot recome the time of the offer.

197. A party may be examined on behalf of his co-plaintiff or a co-defendant as to any matter in which he is not jointly interested or liable with such co-plaintiff or co-defendant, and as to which a separate and not joint verdict or judgment shall be renieded. And he may be compelled to attend in the same manner as at the instance of an adverse party, and if it is a superior of the party examined, unless he is examined the instance of the adverse party.

belief of the party examined, unless he is examined at the instance of the adverse party.

199. The last section shall not apply to a party to section, nor to any person for whose immediate sent it is prosecuted or defended. When an assignor of a thing in action or contract is examined as a winess, on behalf of any person deriving title through or from him, the adverse party may offer himself as a witness to the same matter in his own behalf, and shall be so received. But such assignor shall not be admitted to be examined in behalf of any person deriving title through or from him against an assignee or an executor, or administrator, unless the other party to such contract or thing in action, whom the defendant or plaintiff represents, is living, and his testimony can be procured for such examination, nor unless at least ten days notice of such intended examination of the assignor, specifying the points upon amination of the assignor, specifying the points upon which he is intended to be examined shall be given in

which he is intended to be examined shall be given in writing to the adverse party.

459 The provisions of this act apply to future proceedings in actions or anits heretofore commenced and now pending, as follows:

1. If there have been no pleading therein, to the pleadings and all subsequent proceedings:

2. When there is an issue of law or of fact, or any other question of fact to be tried, to the trial and all subsequent proceedings:

3. After a judgment or order, to the proceedings to enforce, vacate, modify or reverse it, including the costs of an appeal. Whenever the Judges of the Supreme Court in any District find that the Court, at any term or Circuit, has not been, or will not be able to dispose of all the cases upon the calendar, they may request the Governor to assign other Judges, and, if necessary, appoint extraordinary terms and Circuits, for the purpose of disposing of such cases. The Governor may thereupon makesuch assignment, and the Judges assigned must hold the Courts accordingly.

The Governor may thereupon make such assignment, and the Judges assigned must hold the Courts accordingly.

460. An appeal may be taken from any final decree entered upon the direction of a single Judge, in any suit in equity pending in the Supreme Court, on the 1st day of July, 1817, at any time before the 1st day of November, 1851. But this section shall not apply to cases where a rehearing has already been had or ordered, or to the case of a decree entered before the passage of this act, and to review which no attempt in good faith hasbeen or shall have been made within thirty days after notice of the entry of such decree. Such appeal shall be taken in the manner provided in sections three hundred and Liwenty-seven and three hundred and forty-eight.

470. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall meet in general session at the Capitol in the City of Albany, on the first Wetnesday in August, 1852, and every two years thereafter, and at such sessions shall revise their general rules and make such amendments thereto as experience has shown to be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the Code of Procedure, and make such further rules as they deem proper, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act. The rules so made shall govern the Superior Court of the City of New-York, the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, and the County Courts, so far as the same may be applicable.

2. Section thirteen of the Code as amended by

applicable.

§ 2. Section thirteen of the Code as amended by this act shall take effect on the first day of January next, and the Secretary of State, in publishing the laws of the present session, shall publish the Code of Procedure entire, as amended by this Act, as an appendix in the volume of the said session laws, printing the sections amended in this Act in Italies.

printing the sections amended in this Act in Italies.

An ACT to subject certain Debts owing to non-residents to Taxation. Passed July 2, 1851.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1. All debts owing by inhabitants of this State to persons not residing within the United States for the purchase of any real estate, shall be deemed personal property, within the town or county where the debtor resides, and as such shall be liabe to taxation in the same manner and to the same extent as the personal estate of citizens of this State.

2. If there shall reside in any county of this State an agent of any non-resident creditor having debts owing to him of the description mentioned in the first section of this act, he shall on or before the twenty-fifth of July, in such year, furnish to the County Treasurer of each county where suchdebtor resides a true and accurate amount of debts of the description mentioned in the first section of this act, which were owing on the first day of January preceding, to the principal of such agent, in each town in such county, which shall be verified by the oath of such agent taken before any officer authorized to administer eaths.

5. Any such agent who shall refuse or neglect,

der eaths.

• 3. Any such agent who shall refuse or neglect, without good and sufficient cause, to furnish such list shall forfeithe sum of five hundred dollars to the use of each county, in which such debtor resides, to be used for by the Treasurer of such-county, in his name of office, and to be recovered upon proof that the principal of such agent had debts owing to him by inhabitants of such county, or of the description mentioned in the first section of this act, and that the existence of such debts, and known to such agent.

ed in the first section of this act, and that the exislence of such debts was known to such agent.

§ 4. The County Treasurer on receiving such statement shall immediately make out and transmit to the
assessors of the several towns of his county in which
any such debtor resides, an abstract or copy of so
much of such statement as relates to the town of such
assesser with the name of such creditor.

§ 5. The assessor on receiving such abstract or
statement from the County Treasurer, shall within the
time in which they are now required by law to com-

time in which they are now required by law to complete their assessment roll, enter thereon the name of such non-resident creditor, and the aggregate amount due him in such town on the first day of Jan-wary preceding in the same manner other personal property is entered on said roll. 6.6. When it shall appear by the return of any col-lector, made according to law to a County Treasurer,

lector, made according to law to a County Treasurer. That any tax imposed on a debt owing to a person not residing in the United States, remains unpaid, such County Treasurer shall, after the expiration of twenty days from the return of such collector, issue his warrant to the Sheriff of any county in this State, where any debtor of such non-resident creditor may reside, commanding him to make of the goods and chattels and real estate of such non-resident, the amount of such tax, to be specified in a schedule annexed to the said warrant, together with his fees and the sum of one dollar for the expense of issuing such warrant, and to return the said warrant to the Treasurer issuing the same, and to pay over to him the money which shall be collected by virtue thereof, except the said Sheriff's fees, by a certain day therein to be specified, within sixty days from the date of such warrant.

• ?. The taxes upon several debts owing to the

warrant.

67. The taxes upon several debts owing to the same non-resident shall be included in one warrant, and the taxes upon several debts owing to different non-residents may be included in the same warrant, and where several non-residents are included in the same warrant, the Sheriff shall be directed to levy the sums specified in the schedule thereto annexed, upon the personal and real property of the non-residents respectively, opposite to whose names, respectively, such sums shall be written, together with the sum of fifty cents upon each non-resident, for the expense of such warrant.

dents respectively, opposite to whose names, respectively, such sums shall be written, together with the sum of fifty cents upon each non-resident, for the expense of such warrant.

4.8. Such warrant shall be a hen upon, and shall bind the real and personal estate of the non-residents, against whom the same shall be issued, from the time an actual levy shall be made upon any property by virtue thereof, and the Sheriff, to whom such warrant shall be directed, shall proceed upon the same, in all respects, with the like effect and in the same imanner as prescribed by law in respect to executions against properly, issued upon indgments rendered in the Supreme Court, and shall be entitled to the same fees for his services in executing the same, to be collected in the same manner.

4 In case of the neglect of any Sheriff to return such warrant according to the direction therein, or to pay over any money collected by him in pursuance thereof, he shall be proceeded against in the Supreme Court, by attachment, in the same manner and with the like effect, as for similar neglects in reference to an execution issued out of the Supreme Court in a civil suit, and the proceeding thereon shall be the same in all respects.

410. If any such warrant shall be returned unsatisfied in whole or in part, the County Treasurer, or in the City and County of New-York the Countyler therein, under the direction of the Board of Supervisors, may obtain an order from a Judge of the Supreme Court, or a County Judge of the County to which said warrant was issued, requiring such non-resident, or any person having property of such non-resident, or and person having property of such non-resident, and the name of the County Treasurer or Contr

Poisoned by Eating Greens .- Three persons, whose names we have not ascertained, remaining at the South part of the city, in Pike-street, were poisoned on Priday last, by eating some noxious weed supposed to be heinbane, which had been gathered with some greens, of which the family had partaken for dinner. They were all taken violently sick Immediately after eating, and one of them has since died, the other two remained very sick from the effects of the poison, up to a late hour last evening, but it is thought they will recover. (Prov. Post, 14.

Gov. Henr left Albany on Monday Acker, on a brief visit to West Point and Sing Sing. By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. The Packet Ship Daniel Webster.

The packet ship Daniel Webster sailed at noon to-day, for Liverpool, with 103 passengers, and freight valued at near \$100,000.

Washington Items. Washington Items.

Washington Teesday, July 15.

The Republic states that long conferences were held last week at the State Department between the Bruish Minister, the Nicaraguan Minister, and the Charge of Costa Rica on several Nicaraguan subjects. After a full interchange of opinions, it was thought best to wait a few weeks for the authorities which the Nicaraguan Minister expects to receive. Further proceedings with Mexico respecting Tehuantepec are not expected to take place before January next.

huantepec are not expected to take place before January next.

Hon. Daniel Webster and family left here to-day for Annapolis.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 15.
The steamer Alabama, Capt. Ludlow, from New-York, reached here in 64 hours from wharf to wharf

The Courier & Enquirer " deliberatey and advisedly reaffirms" the statement of its telegraphic correspondent, viz: "That Mr. Webster ten dered his resignation as Secretary of State to President Filimore," while it admits the literal truth of all that the National Intelligencer has said on the subject.

PENNSYLVANIA .- Hon. DANIEL AGNEW Of Beaver Co. has been appointed President Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial District (Beaver, Butler, Mercer and Lawrence Counties) by Gov. Johnston, vice John Bredin, deceasee. He is the candidate of the Whigs of the District.

ALABAMA.-In the Vth Congressional District, Col. George S. Houston has been brought forward as the Union candidate for Congress by the Florence Gazette, Francis H. Jones is also a "Union" candidate in the Vth District Jones says, in a letter to the Gazette :

"I am no Secessionist. I believe the doctrine Secession to be a political heresy, and intended by "I am no Secessionist. I believe the doctrile of Secession to be a political heresy, and intended by its advocates as the nucleus around which they will rally to accomplish their unhallowed purposes—dis-union. Will you call out Hon. David Hubbard (the Southern Rights candidate) on this subject. I think It appears from the Florence Gazette that in

Senator Clemens speech at that place, on the 20th ult. he joined the Union party. We subjoin from the Gazette a brief summary of Col. Clemens's remarks as an offset to the recent letter of acting Vice-President King, who has taken a different tack :

"On Friday, the 20th instant, our talented Senator.

"On Friday, the 20th instant, our talented Senator.

Hon. Jeremiah Clemens, addressed a large concourse of people at this place. The audience was indeed one of the largest we have ever seen assembled in the largest we have ever seen assembled. of people at this place. The audience was indeed one of the largest we have ever seen assembled in Florence on any similar occasion, and it histened with marked attention to the able and eloquent address of our talented Senator. We took no notes of Mr. Clemens's speech, and shall not, therefore, attempt to give even a synopsis of it, but content ourselves by merely saying that it was a most conclusive and triumphant vindication of the Compromise, and of his course upon the great question of the day.—
He defended his democracy from the assaults of those self-styled oracles of the disunion wing of the party who had read him and others out of the party because, forsooth, they had supported the Compromise and the Union. He showed that this question had no connection with party; that many of the leading Whigs in this State headed the disunion party, and that these disunion Democrats, who were reading him out of the party, were harmoniously pulling in the same traces with many Whigs who despised the Democratic party, and who had never given a Democratic vote in all their lives. Mr. Clemens next went on to discuss the whole system of measures which constitute the Compromise—the admission of California, the territorial bills of Utah and New Mexico, the Texas boundary bill, and the Fugitive Slave bill. All of these questions he handled with masterly ability, and defended the Compromise from the misrepresentations of its enemies. He was listened to with the most profound attention for

from the misrepresentations of its enemies. I was listened to with the most profound attention t

with masteriy ability, and defended the Compromise from the misrepresentations of its enemies. He was listened to with the most profound attention for two hours, and on taking his seat he was loudly applauded. Mr. Clemens's speech was indeed a model Union speech. There was nothing bitter or vindictive in his style; he treated his adversaries with the greatest respect. It was regarded by all as one of the most manly, high-toned, and dignified speeches ever delivered on such an exciting subject. It was emphatically a Union speech from beginning to end; and the patriotic sentiments which Mr. Clemens so nobly and forcibly expressed seemed to find a hearty response from every bosom. As we have just remarked, his speech was a Union speech and as it was delivered in a kind, conciliatory, and respectful manner, it was supposed no one would attempt to reply to it in a community where all profess to be Union men, as a reply to a Union speech might accidentally leave the impression that there really were disuminists in our midst. But it seems everybody was mistaken, as the time which had previously been allotted to William H. Muse, Esq., a stranger in our midst, from Mississippi, who had been invited to address the people, was occupied by another, and the audience was deprived of the pleasure of hearing Mr. Muse. The speech which Col Clemens made having been criticised for about four hours, he of course was bound to respond.—Accordingly, with the greatest composure and calimness he arose to reply; and he did reply successfully, satisfactorily, and triumphantly. His first speech was able, high-toned, and courteous, but his reply was characterised by still greater ability, still more kindness, dignity, and high-toned courtesy. His gentlemanly manner at once won the attention of all parties. For about fifteen minutes he proceeded to review, lucidly and clearly, in a connected manner, the positions which had been taken by his opponent, and as he exposed the feliacy of those positions all parties. For about fifteen minutes he proceeded to review, lucidly and clearly, in a connected manner, the positions which had been taken by his opponent, and as he exposed the fallacy of those positions he was repeatedly cheered by his audience. His reply was masterly and conclusive. He refuted most satisfactorily the absurd and ridiculous objections which had been made to the Compromise as well as himself and concluded amid the hearty and

tions which had been made to the Compromise as well as himself, and concluded amid the hearty and enthusiastic cheers of his hearers. The day passed off quietly and calmiy, the people from the country dispersed to their homes, there to soive the mystery how a man can exhaust his powers against an unjust and unconstitutional measure, and then counsel submission—how he can stigmatize others as submissionists, and yet profess to submit himself." -Col. Clemens made a more elaborate speech at Franklin, showing the Compromise measures, as a whole, to be far more satisfactory to the South than the North.

South than the North.

"Col. C. refered to the Congressional piedge signed by Members of Congress, himself of the number, that they would support for no office whatever, any man known to be in favor of disturbing, in any way, the Compromise measures, and denied emphatically that that piedge was designated as the nucleus or that the gentlemen who signed it had any intention of forming a Union party, or any other party. Their objects were clearly set forth in the piedge itself, and were such as no Southern man had any right or cause to find fault with."

"We amount also the "Union Pleige" to

-We append also the "Union Pledge," to which Col. Clemens's name was attached, along

with others, without distinction of party.

"THE UNION PLEGGE.

"The undersigned. Members of the XXXIst Congress of the United States, believing that a renewal of sectional controversy on the subject of Slavery would be both dangerous to the Union and destructive of its objects, and seeing no mode by which such controversy can be avoided, except by a strict achierence to the Settlewart intention to maintain the said settlement inviolate, and to resist all attempts to repeal or alter the acts aforesaid, unless by the general consent of the friends of the measures, and to remedy such evils iff any) as time and experience may develop.

and to remost stein existing any as time and experience may develop.

And for the purpose of making this resolution effectual, they further declare that they will not support for the office of President or Vice-President, or Senator, or Representative in Congress, or as a Member of a State Legislature, any man of whatever party, who is not known to be opposed to the disturbance of the settlement aforesaid, and to the renewal in any form of agitation upon the subject of Slavery, Henry Clay.

Howell Cobb, H. S. Foote, William Duer, James Brooks, Alex H. Stephens Henry Clay, C. S. Morehead, C. S. Morchead, Robert L. Rose, William C. Dawson, Thomas J. Rusk, Alex H. Stephens
R. Toombs,
M. P. Gentry,
Henry W. Hilliard,
F. E. Mc Lean,
A. G. Watkins,
H. A. Bullard,
T. S. Haymond,
A. H. Shepperd,
Daniel Breck,
James L. Johnson,
J. B. Thompson,
J. M. Anderson,
John B. Kerr,
J. P. Caldwell,
Edmand Deberry. Jeremah Clemens,
James Cooper,
Thomas G. Pratt,
William M. Gwin,
Samuel A. Eliot,
Davic Outlaw,
C. H. Williams,
J. Phillips Phornix,
A. M. Schermerhorn,
John R. Thurman,
D. A. Bokee,
George R. Andrews,
W. F. Mangum,
Leconych Mosters Jeremiah Clemens. ah Morton. Jeremiah Mor R. I. Bowie, E. C. Cabell. Edmund Deberry, Humphrey Marshall Allen F. Owen."

Alexander Evans. -The Pledge is floating extensively among our Southern exchanges

-To give our readers a clearer view of the party which the Vice-President of the United States (Col. King) has recently joined, we publish a series of resolutions adopted by his friends in the lVth (Inge's) Congressional District as the

platform of the party in the coming contest The Convention was held at Carrollton, June 23, and it nominated John Erwin for Congress. Below are the resolutions which were presented by Mr. Clitherall, Col. King's correspondent :

Resolved. That the members of this Convention learned with regret the determination of Hon S. W. Inge to withdraw from the canvass, that they viewed with satisfaction his course in Congress, and heartil approved that course, and that we renew to him i his retirement the expression of that confidence which we have heretofore manifested by our votes. which we have heretotore manifested by our votes.

Resolved, That in view of the difference of opinion
existing in the South, on the adjustment bills of the
last Session of Congress, this Convention of Delegates from the Counties composing the Fourth Congressional District of the State of Alabama, deem it
proper to declare the views which they entertain on
this subject, and which they believe are entertained
by those whom they represent

Resolved. That we regard the series of measures embraced in the plan of adjustment, with the exception of the Fugitive Slave bill, as onerons and oppressive to the South, as derogatory to her honer, and as detracting from her rights.

Resolved. That while we are not prepared to counsel secession as the present remedy, we distinctly claim and affirm that whenever the Constitution of the United States he failed to secure a prefection.

the United States has failed to secure a perfect union, to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to us and welfare, and secure the decaying of noerly to as an our posterity, and this failure is caused by the action of the Federal Legislature, it is a right reserved by the States, and arising from the compact, to resume the powers delegated to the General Government— the States themselves being the judges of the suffi-

nency of the cause.

Resolved, That we counsel opposition to the Countries. Resolved, That we counsel opposition to the Conpromise in all proper and Constitutional modes, that
we leave the selection of the remedy in the hands of
our Representatives, State and National, with the
request that they use all honorable and Constitutionall means to recover the rights which we have lost,
and to maintain those which are left us.

Resolved, That we recognize in the nominee of this
Convention one whose onlyings conform to the

Convention one whose opinions conform views embraced in the foregoing resolutions

-Hon. Benjamin G. Shields has at length, in a letter, permitted a conditional use of his name as the "Union" candidate for Governor, in view of the urgency of the calls made upon him to accept. The Mobile Advertiser says of this letter:

cept. The Mobile Advertiser says of this letter:

"Mr. Shields declares the address (for his election) to which his letter refers was issued without consultation with him. He also disclaims being a candidate for the office of Governor, but if the people choose to elect him, he shall not feel at liberty to refuse to serve them. This is all-sufficient, just the kind of a man the people will choose to vote for, and we are confident the Union men in the State will rally to a man for him. If they do, he will be most triumphantly elected. Gov. Collier, in his desperate efforts to keep one foot on the Secession platform and the other on the Union platform, will be left to sink into the fog of political abstractions."

—A District State Rights Convention was held at Wedowses on the 23d ult for the nomination

at Wedowee, on the 23d ult. for the nomination of a Secession candidate for Congress, but after 74 ballotings failed to select a standard-bearer for the approaching contest. It is a little singular that a selection could not have been made from such an array of champions as was presented to the Convention. In the hands of their respective friends the claims of Curry, Rice, Garrett and Falkner were committed, but all to no purpose— there was a want of harmony or concession—it is evident 'there was a screw loose somewhere -nothing was done.

-Col. William S. Mudd, the "Union" Congressional candidate in the Hd District, says in his letter of acceptance :

his letter of acceptance:

"I am not one of those who believe that a dissolution of the Union would be a blessing to the South. On the contrary. I would mourn over such an event as a dreadful calamity. It would doubtless, be followed by civil war, and be attended with consequences more terrible than "either we or our fathers have heard or dreamed of."

"I have no sympathy with any man or any party, that advocates disunion, because of the measures passed at the last session of Congress. I wish to see no change in the Constitution of the United States.—I am content to stand by and live under it, as it has been left to us by Washington and other fathers of our country. It is good enough for me; and it is much better, I think, than any that can be made for us by Gov. Quitman, and men of his ilk."

GEORGIA.-Hon. MARSHALL J. WELL-BORN, who has heretofore been spoken of as the Secession candidate for Congress for reelection in the Hd District, has given in his adhesion to the Union party. He says :

to the Union party. He says:

"The late census shows an increase during the last ten years of slave population in every border Slave State even, except Maryland. She has failen off only five hundred in round numbers. It shows, too, a comparatively greater increase of the native white population in the Slaveholding than in the Non-slaveholding States, if my information be correct. I assume, too, whatever others may say of the non-execution of the Fugitive Slave brill, that the existence of this bill strengthens the tenore and value of slave property in the border States containing it. The States of the South, in common with the States of other sections, are rapidly growing in all the diversified forms of wealth, power and improvement. In the Union, however pressed, slavery holds the right to the protection of all the States, with an associated interest of the whole in the profits of its labor—and, if deprived of this by injustice and folly, it has at least the advantage in the Union, of its own union. Torn into parts, it begins in division, and chaos, and trusts its important and delicate future adjustments to the guidance of chance. Passion, proverbially blind, may now cry "give me my rights,"—weighing its rights in its own prejudiced and undistinguishing scales—and drag a State or the South, over a precipice, but passion, and it may be added, panie, may prove a very unsafe counsellor in affairs of such moment as are those under consideration. Their handiwork is seen in running, not in ruling.

are those under consideration. Their handiwork is seen in ruining, not in ruling. Should Georgia and Alabama continue to decime Should Georgia and Alabama continue to decime secession for themselves, they will not by a false display of sympathy, invite a confederate to thrust secession upon them. We may conjecture, therefore, may we not 'that they will be careless to make up majorities, in the present crisis of the public affairs, on even the tempting assertion of the right of separate secession. They contain no enemies, we must presume, to sister confederates identified with them in

sume, to sister confederates identified with them in common wrongs, common perils and common fortunes, but with single-mindedness, will be candid to all, and consistent with themselves.

Go on, then, with your meetings and with your organizations—rendered most unfortunately necessary. While you serve the Constitution and the Union, you will be engaged in the noblest service political freeman can render the people of these States, themselves or the world. The destruction of the one involves with it that of the other, and with them both go down, if go they do, the securities if them both go down, if go they do, the securities it not the sources of our power, wealth, peace and po-litical name. In the two blended, we have a known path of prosperity and honor. Let us not ignobly or prematurely abandon them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servt.

M. J. Wellborn.

NEWS FROM TEXAS .- The Bonham (Fanin Co.) Advertiser has been received, and we obtain from it some further particulars of the election canvass, which is going on with great vigor. Wm. B. Ochiltree (Whig) is still running for

Congress in the East (Kaufman's) District, and is opposed by three or four Locos. The claims of five or six other Locos were submitted to a District Convention-Scurry had 24, Evans 6, Mosely 6. It was resolved by the friends of the candidates whose claims were presented, that Richardson Scurry be declared the nominee. which, after many threats of bolting, was agreed to. An address is to be issued to the voters urging Scurry's election, but it is questioned whether he will obtain many more votes than some of the Independent candidates, he is so little known. Judge Roberts, Col. Wallace and Gen. Darnell are among the candidates who refused to abide the action of the Convention, for the reason, the Bolivar Herald says :

"The notice was short, and more than haif the Counties in the District were unrepresented. And, in most instances where delegates were chosen, it was the work of a dozen or so, at each County Site, and will fail to give Scurry the prestige of a regular nomination. So, instead of a match, we are to have

a scrib race—which, after all, is very good fun."
"A letter is published from Hon C. H. Donald-sen peremptorily declining to enter the canvass. leaving his friends free to act, and urging a 'con-Messrs. Epperson, Bell. Johnson, and several

others, are all candidates for Governor. The Convention in the Eastern District is the only nominating meeting that was held during the can paign. Farty tactics are not much observed

A Dispatch from New-Orleans, July 11, we append, giving the particulars of the late storm. "The late storm on the coast of Texas did an immerse amount of damage. A great many buildings were destroyed, and all the wharves at Port Lavaca swept away."

CITY ITEMS

The U. S. Mail steamship Marion, Capt. Berry, arrived yesterday from Charleston, whence she sailed on Saturday afternoon, 12th inst. We are indebted to Capt. Berry and our friends of the Charleston Courses and Mercury, for late Southern

-The steamship Florida, from Savannah, also arrived yesterday morning.

REMOVING U. S. STEAMER MISSOURI,-The clipper brig Chatsworth, Capt. Jordan, sailed from Baltimore on Saturday to Gibrultar with the following list of passengers John E. Gowen, of Boston, contractor for removing the late U.S. steamer Mi souri from the harbor of Gibraltar, Mrs. John E. Gowen, of Boston: James B. Robb, Esq. of Boston, bearer of dispatches to the Mediterranean; H. H. Chaffin and M. L. Converse, of Worcester, Mass., and six divers to assist in the work.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.-This Court did not sit yesterday. It will probably open and decide on some questions to-day

SUIT FOR LIBEL .- Edwin Forrest against Nath'l. P. Willis .- Mr. F., as a citizen of Pennsylvania, has entered in the U.S. District Court a suit for libel against Mr. W., the damages laid at \$20,000. Mr. W. was served with notice of the suit which he indorsed for his appearance. The alleged libel is co tained in the long editorial article, signed by Mr. W., in the Home Journal of April 6, 1850, which article, it was said, led to the personal attack upon him by Mr. F., causing the late suit for assault and battery.

Accidents .- Monday afternoon a man ACCHENTS.—Monday afternoon a main amed Patrick Degan, while employed in the cellar of Stewart's building in Duane-st., was seriously in-jured by a large beam falling upon him. He was con-veyed to the New-York Hospital.—A little boy named William Martin was badly burned at a fire which occurred Monday afternoon in Mott-st. Damage by fire trifling.

REN OVER .- A child five years old was was run over in Bleecker-st. Monday by a stage, and considerably injured.

The Gardiner Claim.

To the Editor of The Union: WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 12, 1851. Washington, Saturday, July 12, 1831.

Sir: I hope you will, through your paper, allow the earliest opportunity that can be afforded to me, on my return to this city, to contradict the unfounded and standerous reports which have been circulated during the temporary absence of my brother. Dr. G. A. Gardiner, in relation to the award made in his favor by the Board of Commissioners under the treaty with Mexico.

It has been alleged that Mr. Port had stated that my brother has confessed or declared that he had obtained his award by false or forged evidence. Mr. Port—who is now in this city—utterly and indignantly denies this allegation, as will be seen from the following letter addressed by him to me, and which I received on my arrival here, and of which I give a literal translation, to wit:

which I received on my arrival received to water a give a literal translation, to wit:

"New-York, July 8, 1851.

"Dean Sir. I have just returned from the country, where I have passed a few days in a pleasure excursion, and great has been my surprise on learning, through a friend, what has been published in the newspapers in reference to your brother's claim, and a conversation held with me.

reference to your brother's cannot with me.

"I think it my duty to declare to you, without any loss of "I think it my duty to declare to you, without any loss of a BASE

woo, &c.,
"To J Carlos Cardiner, Esq., Washington City."
Any statements or speculations prejudicial to my brother's reputation, or to the validity of his claim, may be very soon and very easily contradicted or ex-While I court a full investigation of the subject in

While I coult a full investigation of the super-behalf of my brother. I may also hope the public will give no credence to standerous and idie reports in re-gard to him. My brother will return in a few weeks from Europe, where he has gone on a short visit, and will. I have no doubt, be prepared to protect his routation, however or by whomsoever assauct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Carlos Gardiner.

Appointments by the Governor and Senate. Notaries Puplic.—July 9, 1851.—City of New York—John Hickson, Jr., Paschal W. Tumey, Lucius Pukin, Jeremiah Dodge, Jr., John H. White, Thomas Stewart, Richard F. Parisen, John T. Hoftman, J. Grenville Kane, John Chetwood, Jr., William A. Woodward, Nicholas Haght, Heary W. Genet, J. Mansfield Davies, John Neilson, Louis J. Wadsworth, Walter G. T. Jones, William H. Brown, Charles McKinstry, Charles Tracy, Charles C. Nott, Edward F. De Lancey, Horace M. Ruggles, Gabriel L. Lewis, William S. Milledollar, Allen Washington, Theodore S. Draper, Stephen D. Van Schaack.
Orange Co.—Gilbert W. Roe, of Chester.
Kings—Lebbeus Chapman, of Brooklyn.
Jefferson—George I. Woodruff, of Watertown.
Oneida—Francis H. Thomas, Gilbert Case, of Rome.
Cheming.—Peter Keyser, of Havana.
Monroe—Barrison J. Fairchild, of Rochester.
COMNISSIONER OF U. S. DEPOSITE FUND LOAN—Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr.
Notaries Public.—July 10.—Renswiger.—Willard
Gay, Troy: Tracy Taylor, do. NOTARIES PUPLIC.-July 9, 1851.-City

thaniel Jarvis, Jr.

Notaries Public-July 10.—Rensariaer.—Willard
Gay, Troy, Tracy Taylor, do.

Inspectors of First Northern Turnfire Road
—Rensariaer.—Lucius M. Cooley, Hoovie. Daniel
Fish, Pittstown, Isaac Miller, Seaghticoke.

Trustees of Asylum for Intors—John C. Spencer, Albany, William L. Marcy, do. William Ingraham Kip, do. Franklin Townsend, do. James H.
Titus, New-York.

Commissioners of the F. D.

Titus, New-York.
Commissioner of U. S. Deposite Fund-Lewis-Alanson H. Barnes, Martinsburgh.

What is to Become of the Crystal Palace ! BY JOSEPH PAXTON.

The time is approaching when the World's Fair will terminate, and the vast roof under which it is held, being no longer required for that purpose, must, according to the terms of agreement with the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, be removed; and, by this time next year, the ground is to be made as smooth, and the grass o look as green, as before the 25th of Sentember, 1850.

The exhibited articles will all be removed, and

many of them will be looked upon as precious relics, connected with an event, the great our times, and they will be cherished more and more as they become separated further from the day of their great triumph, while the building (I hope I may say without vanity)—the great feature of the Exhibition-must, if removed, be either transported to another country, or be rent asunder and dispersed in fragments to perform a variety of inferior offices. Now, if I can show— as I believe I can—good reasons why the struc-ture should remain standing, I trust the Royal Commissioners will do all in their power to fur ther that object.

her that object.

Apart, then, from all thoughts of its present use, and also from all those considerations which fairly entitle it to great attention, the building. I fairly entitle it to great attention, the building, I would suggest, should be allowed to remain standing, on account of its peculiar fitness to supply a great public want, which London, with its two and a half millions of inhabitants, stands most essentially in need of—namely a Winter Park and Garden under glass.

When I determined on sending in a design for the Glass Palace, I had in view quite as much the after purpose for which the building could be adapted as for the object then more immediately recourse; and in my original prospectus.

diately required; and in my original prospectus I prominently mentioned the fact as one which had received a large share of my attention Since that day nothing has transpired to alter my views; but, on the contrary, everything has contributed to strengthen and establish them, and to further convince me, if such further conviction had been needed, how valuable an ap-pendage to this great metropolis would be a large national place of recreation and instruction, such

as I propose.
Within the last twenty years the physiology. economy, and requirements of animated nature, with the effects which chimate, locality, and various contingencies have upon their health and habits, have been studied and examined, with the best results. Geology, closely connected with the study of plants, has, in its wondrous discoveries, unfolded to our view the mysteries of agestone some by the other contracts. ong gone by, when the earth's inhabitants differ ed widely from those now seen occupying its sur-face; and of these no recorded history furnishes us with particulars; and but for this science we must have looked backward through the thick mist of time, with scarcely a glimmering of light to guide us. By the aid of chemistry and botany many useful discoveries have been made, which practical horticulture has rendered subservient to the comforts and happiness of man; and the re

een erected; and without an extensive use of glass, to equally admit and diffuse a subdued light, no such display as at present could have been secured. The achievements of horticulture, however, do

not stop here, or merely consist in what has been accomplished within the Great Exhibition building, where dry and polished articles, and the most tender fabrics may be safely preserved; but it leads onward to the formation of climates, which even under opposite influences are rendered healthy, and suited to the wants and requirements of man. Formerly, wherever plants were congregated beneath a glass structure, the atmosphere was invariably deteriorated, and rendered unfit for being more than transiently inhaled; the usual method with visitors being to take a hurried view of the chief beauties. to take a hurried view of the chief beauties within, and then retire to a more genial air. But now plant structures are no longer unhealthy, pent-up ovens; although the immense variety of objects they contain form a remarkable contrast with the meagre appearance of former collections, yet these objects are seen growing with an ease and natural vigor, which, with the liman ease and matural tigor, with the knowledge and means we possessed for-merly, it was impossible to imitate. The venti-lation and climate of our dwelling-houses have also been considered, and many additions to our comfort in this respect have been made. The reacted with the atmosphere without renders it still more desirable that something on a large scale should be done to counteract the effects of the outer sir, which, in this country, and in the neighborhood of London especially, is often, during many months in the year, impure, murky and unfit for healthy recreation and enjoyment; and it is to meet this want that I offer this recommendation. All hitherto erected structures, however great and noble some of them are, fall far short of answering this end, and I cannot but recommend, now that we do possess a building like the Crystal Palace, which, in its dimensions, is the best adapted for such a pur-pose of anything that has been hitherto at tempted, that it should be so appropriated—and especially as its peculiar site between Hydepark and Kensington Gardens, is the best spot park and Kensington Gardens, is the best spot that could have been selected, connecting as it does those two great promenades—it appears exactly calculated to concentrate beneath its roof the pleasures of both.

A building like this, if properly laid out, will open a wide field of intellectual and healthful enjoyment, it will, likewise, I hope, stimulate the wealthy in large manufacturing towns to a similar adjustion of what may now be raised as chara-

lar adoption of what may now be raised so chean ly: and when judiciously furnished with vegetation, ornamented with sculpture and fountains, and illustrated with the beautiful works of nature, and illustrated with the beautiful works of nature, how pure, elevating, and beneficial would its studies and evercises be. At present England furnishes no such place of public resort, for although Kew has a splendid palm-house, where daily are congregated a great number of individuals, its warm and humid atmosphere is only calculated to admit of visitors taking a hasty view culated to admit of visitors taking a husry view of the wonders of the tropics, as they pass in in their walks through the gardens. On the contrary, in the winter park and garden I propose, climate would be the principal thing studied: all the furnishing and fitting up would have special reference to that end, so that the pleasures found in it would be of a character which all who visit could share; here would be supplied the climate of Southern Italy, where multitudes might ride, walk, or recline amidst groves of fragrant trees, and here they might leasurely examine the works of nature and art, regardless of the biting east winds or the drifting snow. Here vegetation in much of its beauty might be studied with unusual advantages, and the singular properties examined of those great filterers of nature, which, during the night season, when the bulk of animal lite are in a quiescent state, inhale the oxygen of the air, while in the day, when the mass of ani-mal existence have started into activity, they mal existence have started into activity, they drink in the carbonic supply, given out by man and animals, which goes to form their solid substance, at the same time pouring forth streams of oxygen, which, mingling with the surrounding atmosphere, gives vigor to man's body and cheerfulness to his spirits.

In this winter park and garden the trees and

plants might be so arranged as to give great di-versity of views and picturesque effect. Space wersity of views and picturesque effect. Spaces might be set apart for equestrian exercises, and for carriage drives; but the main body of the building should be arranged with the view of giving great extent and variety for those who promenade on foot. Fountains, statuary, and every description of park and garden ornament would greatly highten the effect and beauty of

the scene.

Beautiful creeping plants might be planted against the columns, and trailed along the girders, so as to give shade in Summer, while the effect they would produce by festooning in every effect they would produce by festooming in every diversity of form over the building, would give the whole a most enchanting and gorgeous finish. Besides these there might be introduced a col-lection of living birds from all temperate cli-mates, and the science of Geology, so closely connected with the study of plants, might be illustrated on a large and natural scale, thus making practical Botany, Ornithology and Geology

har to every visitor.

The alterations necessary to the building itself, to produce the cilects I have suggested would not be many or cost much money. Shortly will not be many or cost much money. Shortly will be published by me a view showing how the whole may be finished so as to do away with all idea of smoke, chimneys, or other kind of nusance. The details of the alterations necessary I do not propose to treat of now; but I may men-tion, for the information of those who live opposite the Crystal Palace, that I should recommend the wood boarding round the bottom tier of the building to be removed and replaced with glass; the present appearance of it is heavy, and gives anything but the idea indicated by its name; when glass is substituted for wood, the appearance will be marvelously changed; those who drive and ride in the park will even in Winter see the objects within as they pass by, and the whole the objects within as they pass by, and the whole will have a light, aerial appearance, totally un like what it has at present. In Summer I should recommend the whole lower glass tier to be entirely removed, so as to give, from the park and the houses opposite the Palace, an appearance of continuous park and garden. Here I must state what I believe will be the position of those who live opposite the Crystal Palace. I fully admit they have had just cause of complaint by having they have had just cause of complaint by having all the turmed of so vast an undertaking as the Great Exhibition developed under their eyes and ears, with all its attendant inconveniences; but if the building is allowed to stand, and be adapt od as I propose, the advantages derivable to them will fully compensate for all the evil they may have sustained in that respect. The boarding have sustained in that respect. The boarding being all removed and glass substituted, they will have, within a few minutes' walk, a beauti-ful park, decorated with the beauties of Nature and art, under a sky-roof, having a climate warmed and ventilated for the purpose of health alone, furnishing, close to their own firesides, a promenade unequaled in the world, and for the six Winter months a temperature analogous to that of Southern Italy; and I have no doubt the property in that immediate neighborhood would, from such an arrangement, considerably advance in value, because of the recreation and exercise afforded to the inhabitants and their families.

The advantages derivable from such an appropriation of the Crystal Palace would be many. nd may be thus summed up : In a sanitary point of view its benefits would be

pealculable. By its various objects it would produce a new nd southing pleasure to the mind.

The great truths of nature and art would be

onstantly exemplified.

Peculiar facilities would especially be given for the development on a large scale of the sci-ence of botany, geology, and ornithology. A temperate climate would be supplied at all

seasons.

Taste would be improved by individuals becoming acquainted with objects of the highest order of art, and by viewing the more beautiful parts of nature without its deformities.

Pleasant exercise could be taken at all times, and in every variety of weather.

It would serve as a drive, for equestrian exercise, for a promenade or lounge, and as a place which could at all seasons be resorted to with advantage by the most delicate.

Although the Crystal Palace at present, with its magnificent display of useful and ornamental

Although the Crystal Paiace at present, while its magnificent display of useful and ornamental articles, is truly wonderful, yet if the building be converted into a Winterpark and garden, and acconverted into a Winterpark and garden, and arranged as I propose, I feel confident it would become a still more extraordinary and heautiful object.
These things all considered, I cannot help expressing an earnest hope that the building will

The cost of forming it in the first instance must entirely depend upon the extent to which my proposition is carried out. Should it be decided for the building to stand, and be so appropriated, a calculation of the cost could readily be not stop here, or merely consist in what has been

be allowed to stand, and be converted into so

I have, however, thought it right to state what I believe would be the annual outlay, if the whole were kept in first-rate condition and constant repair; of course, a less sum would be required if a high standard was not aimed at; and this yearly sum might be obtained either by a national grant, or by making the building itself supporting. self-supporting. ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

ANNUAL EXPENDITURE.

Labor, fuel, water, implements, gravel for walks, feeding and attendance to birds, and general superintendence.

Besides the above, constant painting and renewal would be required; for this a reserved fund should be provided, and by which the building might be renewed forever.

4,000 Making a total of.....

CORPORATION NOTICE.—Public no tice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupand occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unin-coved Lambs, affected thereby, that the following Assessents have been completed by the Assessors, and are deed in the office of the Bureau of Assessments for examition, by all persons interested, vg. For Bull, DING action, by all persons interested, vg. For Bull, DING action, by all persons interested, vg. For Bull, DING action, by all persons interested, vg. for Several Murray-street, through Greenwich SEWER in WARREN and GREENWICH-STREETS, from the Sewer in Murray-street, through Greenwich and Warren-streets, to a point 20 feet from the westerly line of Chapel street or College-place. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of Lind, stituated on both sides of Greenwich-street, between Murray and Warren-streets, and both sides of Warren-street, he whose interests are affected by the above named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to the undersigned, at their other, No. 4 Hall of Records within thirty days from the date of this notice—Office, Bureau of Assessments, Street Department, July 11, 1831.

FRANCIS NICHOLSON, Assessors.

jviii 181 ISAAC WM. SMITH,

CORPORATION NOTICE. - Public CORPORATION NOTICE. — Public patter is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all Houses and Lots, improved or unimproved Lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed by the Assessors, and Assessments have been completed by the Assessors and Assessments and Assessments for cramination, by all necessary of the Survey of the Bullion of SEWER in DUANE-STREET, from the Sewer's West-Broadway to Hudson street, on the leasterly side of Hudson-street from Reade to Duane-st. From West-Broadway to Hudson street, on the easterly side of Hudson-street from Reade to Duane-st. All persons whose interests are affected by the above named Assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing to the undersigned, at their office, No. 4 Halls of Records, within thirty days from the date of this notice. Office, Bureau of Assessments, Street Department, July 19, 1810.

SAMUEL H. DE MOTT, FRANCIS NICHOLSON, Assessors, jyl2 101. ISAAC WM. SMITH.

CORPORATION NOTICE .- Public CORPORATION NOTICE.—Public of notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed by the Assessors, and stelledged in the office of the Bureau of Assessments for examination, by all persons interested, viz. For building a SEWER with necessary Basins, Culverts and connecting Pipes in Eighteenth st. from the proposed Sewer in Fourth-av. to within 60 feet of Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several Houses and Lots of Ground, vacant Lots, pieces and parcels of Land, situated on both sides of Eighteenth-st. and northerly side of Seventeenth and Eighteenth st. All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections, in writing, to the undersigned, at their office, No. 4 Hall of Records within thirty days from the date of this notice.—Office Bureau of Assessments Street Desartment, July 13, 1831.

SAMUEL H. DE MOTT.

FRANCUS NICHOLSON. Assessors.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTments—TO CONTRACTORS—Scaled proposals,
indersed "Proposals for building a Sewer in 9th Avenue,
will be received at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, (Rotunda, Park,) until Wednesday, the 9th day of
July, 1831, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to build a SEWER with the
necessary Receiving Basins and Culverts, in 9th Avenue
from 45th-street to 5lat-street being in length about 1,375
feet. The pan of the Sewer and specifications for the
building of the same, and all other information relating
thereto, can be obtained on application to the Contract
Clerk, at this office. New-York, June 28, 1831.

NICHOLAS DEAN.

p-28 20t President of the Croton Aqueduct De partment

CROTON A QUEDUCT DEPARTindorsed "Proposals, for building a Sower in Bleeckerst." will be received at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, (Rotunds, Park,) until TUESDAY, the 22d day of
July, 1851, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to build a SEWER, with the
nacessary Receiving Basims and Culverts, in BLEECKER,
STREET, from Broadway to near the Bowery, being in
length about 1019 feet. The plan of the Sower and specifications for the building of the same, and all other information
reining thereto, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office.—New York, July 12, 1851.

july 15t. President of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTindersed "Proposals for building a SEWER in Tenthavenue," will be received at the Office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, (Rotanda, Park.) until TLESDAY, the
duct Department, (Rotanda, Park.) until TLESDAY, the
duct Department, (Rotanda, Park.) until TLESDAY, the
22d day of July, 1831, at 3 o'clock, P. M., ts. build a
SEWER with the necessary Receiving flasins and Culverte,
in Tenth-avenue, from 42d to 36th-street, being in length
about 1,550 feet. The plan of the Newer and specifications
for the building of the same, and all other information relating
thereto, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, hereto, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this Office — New-York, July 11, 1851. NICHOLAS DEAN, 1911 lit President of the Croton Aqueduct Department

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPART-CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Proposals, indersed "Proposal for building a Sewer in Tenth-av. between 42d and 45th-ats." will be received at the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department, (Rotunda, Park.) until TUESDAY, the 22d day of July, 1851, at 3 o'clock, P.M., to build a SEWER with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, in TENTH-AVENUE, from 42d to 45th-at., being in length about 1,656 feet. The plan of the Sewer and specifications for the building of the same, and all other informatten relating thereto, can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk, at this office. New York, July 12, 1851.
NICHOLAS DEAN, jyl2 10t. President of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

STREET DEPARTMENT, No. 4 Hall of Records.—Corporation Notice.—Public notice is hereby given that the following resolution has been adopted by the Common Council: Resolved, That Pier No. 33, Rast River, foot of (Cathermo-street, be WDENED as as to make the same 40 feet wide, and rebuilt and extended to the exterior line, under the direction of the Street Commission-er, and that the Street Commissioner give the notice required by law to the proprietors of lots lying opposite the said Pier to unite with the Mayor, Aldermen and Common alty in making the said widening, rebuilding and extension, and in case of neglect of the said proprietors to unite with the said Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, and to contribute their respective proportions of the expense of the said widening, rebuilding and extending, the same shall be done by the Street Commissioner on account of the said proprietors, and the expense thereof taken from the appropriation for Docks and Slips "Trust Account" Adopted by the Board of Assistant Aldermen June 2, 1851. Adopted by the Board of Aldermen June 4, 1851. Approved by the Mayor June 13, 1851. JOHN T. DODGE, Street Commissioner, 1e19 6w

STREET DEPARTMENT, No. 4, Hall of Records.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Street Commissioners. Office until MONDAY, July 21, 1251, at 120 clock, M., to build a BULKHEAD and PIERS 1251, at 120 clock, M., to build a BULKHEAD and PIERS when the north end of the L at 19th st., and running on a northerly line to the north side of 1913 st. To requisit and grade 4th st. from the west side of 1813 st. To requisit and grade 4th st. from the west side of 1813 st. To requisit and grade 4th st. from the west side of 1813 st. To requisit and grade 4th st. from the west side of 1813 st. To requisit and grade 4th st. from the west side of 1813 st. To requisit and grade 4th st. from the west side of 1813 st. To requisit and grade 4th st. from the west side of 1813 st. To requisit side of 1813 st

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPART—Washington Square," will be received until Thursday, July 24th, at 7 o clock, P. M., at which hour they will be opened, to build a "FOUNTAIN BASIN and CULVERT in WASHINGTON SQUARE," in accordance with the plan and specifications therefor. NICHOLAS DEAN, 1915 10t

President Croton Aqueduct Committee.

NOTICE to CARTMEN.—The new ordenance for Licensing and Regulating Carts and Cartmen, provides that all licenses to public Cartmen shall expire on the last day of October in each year, and may be
renewed by the Mayor for a succeeding year, if applicable
made therefor prior to the expiration thereof, at such
time as may be appointed by the Mayor.

Due notice will be riven of the days set apart for renewing such licensing, commencing probably about the inddle
of September.

Cartmon will be furnished with the new ordinance on application at this office.—Mayor's Office, July 10, 1831.

By order of the Mayor.

jytz im.

ASHER TAYLOR, First Marshal.

jytz im

DEPARTMENT of REPAIRS and Supplies No. 1, New City Hall. TO BUILDERS.—Scaled proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies until WEDNESDAY, the 22d of July at 13 octobe M. at which time tany will be publicly opened, for the exection of a building in the Park, publicly opened, for the exection of a building in the Park, publicly opened, for the exection of a building in the Park, publicly opened, for the exection of a building in the Park, publicly opened, for the exect from the Chambers street. Said building to be occupied by Engine Co. No. 23, and Hook and Ladder Co. No. 12, Hose Co. No. 33, and Hook and Ladder Co. No. 18, however, the execution of the building required, and all information in regard, thereto can be had at the office of the Superintendent of Repairs to Public Buildings. No. 19 Elizabeth-st. Bank Estimates will be furnished at either office. N. B.—The Commissioner reserves the right to reject all estimates, if deemed for the infection of the Corporation.—July 15, 180, july W.M. ADAMS. Com'r. of Repairs and Supplies.

INTEREST on CITY STOCKS .- The Interest on the public Stocks of the City of New-York due and payable Asgust ist. 1851. will be paid on that day by SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., Chamberlain of the City at the MECHANICS BANK, No. 23 Wall-street. The transfer books will be closed on WEDNESDAY, July 20, at 3 o'clock, P.M. For the accommodation of Stockholders transfers will be permitted during the period the books remain closed, to take effect August 1st, 1851.—Comptroller's Office New York, June 50th, 1851.

172, 1842